The Revenue System of North Carolina. In the history of all controversies or discussions, there are at least three stages. The first that of enquiry and aroused public attention, out of which much good may spring, if proper advantage be taken of the opportunity presented, and care be used to guard against the evils of the second stage, or that of partizan excitement and too frequently of personal recrimination, when the search after truth is forgotten in the desire for victory. The third stage is what is commonly called the "sober second thought" of the people, when the world, tired of being made to see things through spectacles furnished by excited controversialists or selfish aspirants, turns round and looks at the case for itself, with the naked eye of plain common sense. This last stage would be sure eventually to rectify all antecedent mistakes, but for the fact that in the heat of previous excitement, wounds may have been inflicted that will rankle inwardly long after they appear to have been healed on the surface, jealousies may have been aroused, that however they may slumber for a time, the lapse of generations will not suffice to extinguish; prejudices may have been implanted and taken such root as to choke out and prevent the growth of better and kinder feelings. If these consequences are to be guarded against as too likely to flow even from that healthful antagonism of political parties, so inseparable from the existence of free governments, how much more are they to be dreaded when, in the language of an eminent modern writer, the emulation between parties is exchanged for hostility between classes or sections, and it is no longer the movement of health, but a principle of dissolution and destruction.

In the few remarks that we intend to make, and the brief statement of facts which we wish to present, bearing upon the subject which forms the caption of this article, our object is to contribute our small quota towards keeping the discussion of a proposed modification of this system and a consequent change of our constitution, as much as possible within the range of facts, and as far as possible from the dominion of those passions and prejudices which are the necessary concomitants of all appeals to any real or supposed antagonisms between the interests of classes or sections.

Mr. Calhoun's remark that the revenue was the State, although broadly put, will not appear, upon reflection, to overstate the importance of the power of ment of the organic law, or recognized understanding upon which conflicting interests have heretofore compromised their differences and under which they may, know to have been the case in N. Carolina. The organic law, certainly the recognized understanding in this State, has always been that slaves shall be subject to a capitation tax as persons, and that capitation tax shall be equal throughout the State, upon all individuals subject to the same. The persons constitutionally subject to capitation tax are all free males over the age of twenty-one years, and under the age of forty-five yearsand all slaves over the age of twelve years, and under

which we feel fully justified and in some measure with some of its bearings and connexions, in order that we may apply to it the tests of justice, good faith and nothing. Good faith and good sense must go together. We are not beginning anew, and cannot afford to disregard the past history and present situation of the facts by which we find ourselves surrounded.

Within a brief term of years the nett amount collected from the people of North Carolina in the shape of taxes, and paid into the State treasury as revenue, has increased from about one hundred thousand dollars to over six hundred thousand dollars. How has this increase of taxation been brought about? What has rendered its imposition and collection necessary? The answers to these questions will readily suggest themselves to all, The State has incurred debts in the prosecution of works of Internal Improvements, and the preservation of the public faith and the public credit demand that a sufficient revenue should be provided to enable the State to meet all her obligations promptly and fully as they arise. Nearly five-sixths-certainly four-fifths of the amount collected by taxation represents debt-is appropriated to paying the interest on debt.

When two or more parties contract a debt for which they are jointly liable, we must feel that the amount of their respective liability depends upon the agreement and understanding in force at the time when such debt was contracted; and surely any change made for the express purpose of throwing upon any party things for which he did not bargain, liabilities he did not assume, debts he did not contract, must somehow be fatally at variance with the principles of justice. Now, when during the year 1848, and at different times before and since, the legislature of North Carolina passed acts authorizing and requiring the issue of bonds pledging the faith of the State, all parties knew and recognized the established organic law and understanding in reference to the taxation of slave property-the slave-holding sections knew it, and the comparatively non-slaveholding sections knew it-it entered into the very spirit, it became part of the very substance of their contract of joint liability. Of the spirit and substance of this contract, the change now proposed-that aiming to apply the so-called ad valorem principle to property in slaves, would at this late stage of the proceedings, be directly violative.

agitation, not with a view of giving it a sectional turn, but on the contrary, in the hope of doing some little to look at this thing. Perhaps some injustice may be doneprevent its taking that direction. We allude now to some references, growing daily more frequent, by which it is evidently sought to awaken western sectional feeling in favor of this proposed change in the Constitution. The impression is sought to be made that, under existing circumstances, the West is very much oppressed by and for the benefit of the East and the large slaveholding We have named Counties, not with the view of making counties; that these latter shirk their responsibilities and refuse to bear their fair share of the common burdens. With the United States Census and the last statement of Comptroller Brogden before us, as the

Standard, we propose to analyze this charge :amount for each individual of Federal population, is as groom and caparison his pet hobby before proudly trotalready stated, 80 cents. The Federal population of ting him out for the admiration of the public.

New Hanover is 14,236. She pays into the State Treasury \$29,988 70, average \$2 10%; white population 9,087, average of county \$3 29, of State \$1 09. Whole population, black and white, 17,668, average \$1 69-of State 68 cents-near about one-half of the inhabitants of the county are slaves, and thus responsibilities are shirked. The average in Edgecombe to Federal population is \$1 73. In fact, the actual amount of taxes in proportion to aggregate population,-to Federal popuation—to white population-always rises as the proportion of slave population increases. Does this look as though slave-holding counties were allowed to throw an undue share of taxes upon the non-slaveholding counties? Guilford county, with 16,568 white population, 3,186 slaves, 19,754 total, and 18,480 Federal population, pays for each individual of all her population 66 cents; for each of ther Federal population 70% cents, for each of her white population 79 cents. Contrast this individual taxation with that submitted to in this and other slave-holding counties of the East or West, and see what justice there is in the attempt to excite prejudices either on the basis of section or class. If the attempt is made to show that the East fails to pay her full proportion and more, then let the returns of revenue be the witness between us and those who assert so. If on the other hand the slave-holding counties, as such, in either section be represented as derelict in this respect, then let the same

Let us now turn to another branch of the subjectto-wit :- the supposed immunity, or comparative immunity from taxation, said to be unjustly enjoyed by the owners of slave property, in that negroes are only subjected to a capitation tax in like manner as free white persons are. Is this so in practice? The census of 850 shows that the county of New Hanover possesses a population of 8,201 whites, 886 free negroes and 8,581 slaves. Now let us look at the polls listed for taxation last year, as follows: White polls, cally, the poll tax collected from negro slaves is, in proportion to numbers, nearly five times as great as that from white persons-immeasurably greater than that collected from that generally most dangerous and least useful class of our population, Free Negroes. New Hanover is a fair sample.

Again, recurring to a fact stated at an earlier stage in this inquiry, we would call attention to the fact that our present taxation is mainly rendered necessary by the existence of a State debt, which debt was incurred for the construction of works of internal improvement, for imitation in violence. taxation and the mode and manner of its exercise. It the ostensible object of which works was to develope the involves, directly, so many of the incidents of sover- resources of the State. Now it is a plain law of trade, tice and right, not in the spirit of a mere partizan. We bales of cotton. eignty, and draws after it so many others, that the dis- or commerce, or political economy, that from fixed and do so more in sorrow than in anger, although the clubs Again we have two of the longest—perhaps the longtinction between it and sovereignty itself is so slight as permanent improvements like these, only fixed and perto be regarded as merely nominal. What wonder then manent property can receive any marked increase in their strongest and most violent efforts against all who Carter, of Darlington District, S. C., and presented by that questions of revenue or finance should engage the value. The market for and the use of real estate is fixed most earnest attention of all civilized people, and that as to locality-floating property like slaves, has access movements tending to any important change should be to any market, and power to change itself to any locali- Democratic ticket. jealously watched, especially when the making of such tv: thus the market value of slaves is little affected by change or innovation involves an abrogation or infringe- the opening of any or all of our railroads. We may, by subjecting this property to an extent of liability not contemplated by its owners when our present debt was contracted, do something to drive this species of moveperhaps, have contracted their obligations, as we all able property or capital away, or at any rate discourage every general movement among our people to take an interest in it, but we cannot confine it to the local market or bring it under the control of the influences which

perfect bill of the kind be presented, we may feel assured | design of the clubs. that that of all the bills that ever were denounced, will The change now advocated in certain quarters and to last legislature is not perfect. If it were so, it would to which was applied the appellation of "Know Nothcompelled to refer, contemplates such an alteration of In our own opinion we think it ought to approximate ious for success to take the time to weigh properly the the organic law of the State as shall, among other things, more nearly to the ad valorem'idea—we think the framers means employed to achieve it, or the consequences likely subject negroes to the same rule of ad valorem taxation of all revenue bills ought to keep that before them more to flow from the employment of such means, aided and imposed upon real estate. Let us examine, this together to an they do. It ought to be applied wherever practi- abetted such clubs and organizations as those which cable, wherever it can be done without a violation of have given new words to the language in the form of charged it, is the golden prize that he should seek; even good faith or the sacrifice of existing facts and interests " Plug Uglies," " Blood Tubs," etc., etc. sound policy. Mere sounding generalities are worth to abstract notions. Put a sea-turtle on the deck of a We feel assured that many, very many members of vessel near the mizzen-must and let him start to travel the American party now condemn the acts and violenuntil he comes to the mast aforesaid. You may then go | ces of these people just as sincerely as any Democrats | happiness of others depend upon his skill and judgment, down to the cabin, certain of finding the aldermanic can do. We feel assured that the Reform party in the shell-fish or reptile precisely where you left him. If you | City of Baltimore contains a large number of gentlemen | aration, after all this inappreciation and mental anxiety, it | sleep, you will be occasionally half aroused by a heavy whose political feelings and affinities are with the fall and flop over-head, and on examining into the mat- American party, but who are willing to join any honorter you will find Mr. Turtle still walking at the heel of able movement calculated to free the City from the tythe mast-keeping his straight course "on principle" ranny of mob violence; yet to some extent these gentlewe suppose. It would appear that he had never conceiv- men are only reaping a crop, the seeds of which they ed the magnificent idea of removing that "constitu- themselves assisted in planting. They are suffering from tional obstacle "-the mast. Masts are looked upon as the operation of influences which they themselves helped was their patriotic duty to do. But the charge that memuseful, and wise mariners do not often sacrifice them to evoke. simply to let turtles walk in straight lines, however cheerfully they may let them go for the good of the ship.

Although more than one State of this Union has ently to it in practice. There is no revenue law which pate in the proceedings of the Synod of North Carolina. all interests in North Carolina, while it adheres turtlethus be reached, nor if reached, could the amount proper | the appeal was rejected. to be paid be duly and fairly assessed.

means by which such ends can be best attained. We marks .- Daily Journal, 5th inst. do not think these ends can be best attained at all by sacrificing the recognizing understanding and organic law in existence when our present debt was contracted.

As for another and final matter-the tax upon salaries. We think that admits of change and improvement : but will it benefit the employee who has a salary of \$500 to \$1,000 to put a heavier tax on negroes .-Men so situated either hire what servants they require about their houses, or if they own any they are seldom more than enough for domestic purposes. Every one We will now turn to another feature of this incipient knows that the hirer pays the tax-so does the user of his own negroes. Let gentlemen with small salaries but we do not think it always best to repair one injustice

by inflicting a heavier one. We come to a close, although we feel that we have presented our ideas but meagerly and feebly. In presenting them at all, we speak but for ourselves and no one else is responsible for our position or utterances. any odious comparison or invidious distinction, but simply as convenient illustrations and not overstrained examples. We simply address ourselves to the facts in the citation of which a fuller reference to statistics will latter document appears in the columns of the Raleigh | bear us out. We are not wholly ignorant of the views | gencies. of our Democratic brethren in the Western part of the The amount stated by Mr. Brogden is \$607,813 68 State, and upon their justice and magnanimity we rely from 84 counties. In 1850 the aggregate population of with the most implicit confidence. We would most these counties was 869,039. Of this aggregate 553,028 willingly have refrained from one word, had not the exwas composed of white persons, 27,463 of free negroes, tent of the agitation in the opposite direction been such 288,548 of slaves. The total Federal population is 752,- as to compel us to the course we have adopted, or by an 542. This would give 6834 cents for each person, black opposite course appear to acquiese in what we do not and white; \$1 09 for each white person, and 80 cents for approve. We say this without impugning the motives each individual of federal population. Now let us take of any man or men of any party-if we have appeared to a little look and see what truth there is in the charge do so at all it has been inadvertently. A daily editor close on the 31st May. that any of the large slave-holding counties of the has not the "elegant leisure" for revision that belongs East evade paying their proportion. The average to the political essayist, who has months in which to

Dr. Dickson's Lecture.

The subject was Men and Books.

Daily Journal, 4th inst.

afternoon for parade and drill. They made a very fine appearance indeed .- Daily Journal. 4th inst.

Military Parade.

Gor Home. - Captain Cornellsen, the popular Commander of the German Volunteers, has just returned from a visit to Europe and looks well and hearty. The story that he had been forced into the Prussian, or any other army, was of course only a story. The gallant Captain has, however, enlisted in the ranks of the benedicts. He is no longer a single man, we believe.

We had the pleasure this forencon of a visit from Wm. Beni. Smith, Esq., Editor of the Tarboro Mercury, a well printed and spirited paper. Mr. Smith will be in our town for a day or two and we would suggest to our merchants that his paper presents a most excellent medium through which to lay their business before the people of some of the very best counties of

Mr. S. is staying at the Carolina Hotel. He will probably call upon some of our business men, who will find their account in inserting their cards or other ad- a stick or walking cane, struck Moore several licks, felling

vertisements in the Mercury. Daily Journal, 4th inst.

Baltimore

It is painfull to be forced to the conclusion, that in any part of the Union representative institutions should be a failure, or to find out that the so-called freedom of elections is a mockery and a cheat. It is true we do not live in Baltimore-our municipal rights are not Mr. Moody is a wealthy farmer, and was for a number 1,009; black, 4,879; free negroes, 44. Thus, practi- trampled upon by lawless violence, nor are we forced to submit to the dominance of clubs, such as those which lord it over the monumental city. But while we are spared all immediate suffering from, or contact with, these lawless and disgraceful proceedings, we cannot hide from ourselves the fact, that the example of such things being done, and repeated with impunity, must go far to weaken public confidence in the capacity of man for self-government-it must go far to lessen the sanction of law-it must afford encouragement to rowdies elsewhere, who are thus constantly presented with a model grown on his place near town. Mr. Petteway informs

We make these remarks in the interests of public jus- ment, which good judges say will certainly yield two cise their rights as citizens in attempting to vote the

The Baltimore Sun, a paper distinguished by its coolness and careful avoidance of everything like exaggeration, either in statement or tone, thus speaks of the election held in that City on Wednesday last :--

It is needless for us to say what the effect of such a state f things has been. A whole city is literally disfranchised. defied, and laid helpless and prostrate at the feet of violent men. An organization, cominant by violence, utterly benone to fear, turns our public institutions upon us in mock ery and derision. And nothing remains for the press to state as the result of what purports to be an election, but to an nounce the opening and closing of the polls, and any quan

We see in this the peril of e-ery departure from the be the pet theme of denunciation. Upon it, and upon strictest deference to law ;-of every encouragement or the devoted heads of its framers, will be poured forth sanction to violence. A few years ago, in the excite vials "red with uncommon wrath." The tax bill of the ments incident to the sudden rise of the party or order be far more vehemently abused than it is or has been .- ing," gentlemen in Baltimore and elsewhere, too anx-

Drawing to a Close.

During the present week our streets have been enlivened by the presence of an unusual number of stranavowed the determination to regulate taxation on the gers, drawn here either by the necessity of attending ad valorem principle, yet not one has adhered consist- Superior Court, or by the desire to witness or partici- the more sickness, and the more sickness, the more practice does not impose certain specific taxes, which in their Court closes to-day, and we presume the venerable Synod hands of regular practitioners practice that would never oc very essence are the antipodes of ad valorem duties or will endeavor to get through with its business to-day, taxes. No tax bill can be framed that will be just to although there is some doubt of its being able to do so. In the case of an appeal from the action of the Pres- a thousand dollars into the pockets of the regular profession fashion to the straight line of ad valorems. There are bytery of Fayetteville, under consideration yesterday, anomalous persons and objects of taxation which cannot | the course of the Presbytery was sustained, and of course | tation that they seek exclusive privileges, and selfish ends in

Last evening the missionary address of the Rev. Mr. As a general principle we are in favor of the ad valo- Mattoon, who has recently returned from Siam, was derem system, where it can be applied consistently with livered at the Town Hall, before a large and delighted Others can recommend the virtues of charity, peace and justice and sound policy; but we would sacrifice neither audience. Mr. M. is among the most eloquent advoof these last named ends merely for the gratification of cates of the missionary cause, and of course his own per any pet notion of our own or of other persons, as to the sonal experience added much to the interest of his re-

> Corporation, was held in the Court House in Raleigh on Thursday, the 3d instant. Senator Bragg was called to the Chair: Major W. W. Vass, the Treasurer of the Company, and Joseph J. Davis, Esq., of Franklin, were

> A large majority of Stock being represented, the meetng proceeded to business, the matter first in order being the report of the President and Directors, which was submitted by Major Wilder the President.

The earnings of the road during the fiscal year ending 30th Sept., 1859, have been from freight, \$164,775 28: from passengers, \$83,592 96; from mail, \$9,900 00, Why is it not as much the duty of our State to provide suitmaking in all \$268,825 29. Receipts from other sources, including net balance from last year, \$10,557 05, form- own sick soldiers and sailors? ing with the above a total of \$268.825 29.

est on loan, have been \$173,629 21; balance of nett lives of the people. But a year or two ago, the Governor of the State of New York spoke out on the subject. The fol-000 has been carried to the sinking fund, and the sum

Granville; A. C. Perry, of Franklin, and Charles L. Hinton, of Wake, were chosen Directors by the private than it has hitherto done, to advance the cause of medical two story Dwelli g House, containing eight rooms, with education. Every inhabitant of the State, at some time or fire place in each; Barn and Threshing Machine, &c., on the Stockholders. Hon. D. M. Barringer proxy for the State, then handed in the names of the Directors appointed by the State, as follows: - Maj. G. H. Wilder. Dr. W. J. Hawkins, and C. H. R. Taylor, Esq.

The meetings of the Stockholders are hereafter to be

night, but in a letter to the chairman he stated that he should is nothing contrary to the honor, rights, and independence not appear, not considering it safe for him to be in Boston of every true disciple of the healing art. The most serious just now. His present whereabouts was not stated. just now. His present whereabouts was not stated.

The lecture last night was largely attended by a most friend, J. H. Foy, Esq., formerly of this place, has the language in which these thoughts were clothed .- Mr. Foy will make a good and spirited Democratic certain will secure a full measure of it.

Mr. Tumbro retires deep into the shades of private The Wilmington Light Infantry were out yesterday life-he has been getting married and we believe is going to farming. We trust that he may be as happy as he deserves, and he deserves as well as most folks, for he is about as clever as people usually get to be.

> Mayoralty of Charleston. At the municipal election held in Charleston, S. C. on Wednesday last, Hon. Chas. Macbeth, the present incumbent of the office of Mayor, received 1,249 votes; Hon. John. E. Carew, 951. Mr. Macbeth was of course

> > Serious Affray.

A correspondent of the Petersburg Express, writing from Jackson, Northampton county, N. C., under date of November 1st, relates the following unpleasant occur-

regret to have to announce a very sad occurrence which took place in Jackson to-day, between Mr. Bartholo-mew Moore, of Raleigh, and John M. Moody, Esq., of

After the adjournment of court Mr. Moore was walking down the street when Mr. Moody accosted him and told him he desired to see him. angry words ensued, when Mr. Moore with a drawn knife attempted to cut or stab Mr. Moody. Mr. Moody who had him to the ground in a disabled condition. Mr. Moore when he fell cried out, "help! my arm is broken!" when Mr. Moody desisted, and the parties were separated. Mr. Moore's arm was dislocated and broken, and he was otherwise wounded. His wounds are very painful and he is entirely prostrate. Mr. Moody fortunately escaped injury, the knife entering his clothing, but did not penetrate his flesh. The foregoing are the facts of this melancholy affair as related o me. Mr. Moore is one of the most eminent members of the North Carolina Bar. He was formerly Attorney General of North Carolina and a member of the North Carolina Leg-

years a Senator in the N. C. Legislature, and is now a magis rate in the county. The parties had been on the most inimate terms for a long series of years, until recently, and Kies' chief. taking into consideration their position in society, this sad vent is to be greatly deplored I will write you again from this point.

In haste truly yours, Вохноммие.

Our own Agricultural Exhibition. We have the biggest colewort in these United States; wo stalks of very fine, well bolled and well stapled cot ton; a bag of tremendous sweet potatoes and some okra, fifteen feet high, all from James T. Petteway, Esq., and as that he planted only two acres of cotton as an experi-

that now domineer over the City of Baltimore, direct est-coleworts (collards) in America, grown by Mr presume to express their views as Democrats, or exer- Mr. Cutts, of the Carolina Hotel. They are whoppers.

> For the Journal. The Medical Board, No. 6.

The difficulties of medicine are seldom understood by those commencing it. The mental faculties and physical powers are to be severely taxed. The powers of memory, observation and judgment, must be constantly cultivated. with no end to the labor. The student has no right to amusements or recreations that disturb his thoughts, or lessen his devotion to his legitimate pursuits. He must have that love for science that will make the most repulsive investigations yond all law, tearless of all consequences because they have agreeable. Much of his life must be spent in damp dissecting rooms, in hospitals, and in pestilent dead-houses. If he has not a good physical constitution it will be apt to succumb to study and exposure, and he will swell the list of There never was a tax bill perfect. Should ever a nounce the opening and closing of the polis, and any quantities there are the polis, and any quantities are the polis are the polis, and any quantities are the polis are the polis are the polis fore his studies are completed.

The pos ession of a diploma, so far from ending his studies, only opens to him a new course of education, and increases his obligations to pursue it. If his aim is merely to otain a diploma, he is unfit for a calling that imposes upon every member the highest obligations to preserve life and ssen pain and sorrow. If his object is to make money, r to live at ease, he is as unfit for the profession as the prossion is unfit for him. Not that his services should be ven to those able to pay. On the other hand, he should rupulously exact just and reasonable compensation, as a duty to homself and to his profession; but he should have ther aims than the accumulation of wealth. Statistics prove hat physicians, as a class, are not only the shortest lived. but the least successful in accumulating riches. The phy ician must look to his own bosom for his best reward. The onviction that he is able to do his duty and that he has disthough underrated by those incapable of estimating his qualifications and usefulness. No bills are paid with as much rejuctance as his. Let him do all he can—pass laborious days and sleepless nights, from the responsibility of intricate cases, and from the consciousness that the lives and and, yet, injustice and ingratitude is often the only reward is still his duty to obey the command, "Do good to those

One of the very objections to the Board conveys injustice The Legislature authorized its institution in obedience to he demands of a correct public sentiment. The act was passed for the public good, and not simply for the benefit of the profession. The State Medical Society appointed a ommittee to recommend its passage, and they did so, as it bers of the profession are actuated by selfish motives in favoring the Board, is ungenerous and false, and contains a reproach little short of baseness. It is not that the medical craft is in danger that physicians advocated the passage of this medical bill, as opponents contend. Who suffers from the prevalence of all those medical delusions and from all that medical quackery that the friends of the bill desire to suppress? Not regular physicians, surely. The more quacks, for the regular physician. Every patent medicine and pa-nacea that is advertised brings sooner or later into the cur without. The man who doses himself or family impro-

for every dollar they keep out. The general character of the profession scorns the imputheir organizations and advocacy of a Medical Board. Next to accredited Ministers of the Gospel, no class of men have done more for the public, outside of their professional labor. The annals of benevolence, literature, patriotism. and religion, present overwhelming proof of this assertion. good will, but it is physicians who practice that divine

perly, or who habitually swallows patent medicine, is more

apt to employ a physician, sooner or later, than if such

medicine had never been taken. Quacks and quackery put

It is the community that suffer from the prevalence of those false notions of physic and physicians to which I have alluded; it is the same community that will be benefitted by the Medical Board, and they ought to sustain it. They are those who suffer in health, in purse, and in happiness, from medical empirics, and not legitimate practioners.— The annual meeting of the Stockholders in the above Europe is one of these facts. There the people are more vicious, work harder and are worse fed than these of our own country, so much more favourable to health and longevity .-There more pains is taken in qualifying those who practice medicine. The result is that the average length of human life in Europe is nearly one half more than it is in America. The reason is that here any one can assume the practice of medicine who chooses, and the lives of the people be the plaything of his ignorance and presumption.

Our own government will not allow any one to practice mon our sick soldiers and sailors in the national service, without first undergoing a rigid examination before her own Medical Boards. These Boards place no value upon diplomas, any further than they are accompanied with efficient qualifications. A very large majority of physicians who go before them are rejected as unfit to practice upon soldiers and sailors. The result is that the medical department of the army and navy stands high all over the world; and those belonging to it are distinguished for skill and learning. able physicians for her citizens when sick, as it is that of the general government to furnish good practitioners for her

But there are signs of the dawn of a better day. Public sentiment is moving the Legislatures of different States to The Expenses, ordinary and extraordinary, and inter- turn their attention, more than heretofore, to the health and profits \$95,196 08, out of which there has been declared lowing is taken from his message to the Legislature : "No subject more universally affects all classes and all members a dividend of 6 per cent, amounting to \$58,380; \$12.- of the community than that of the public health. I therefore earnestly request your attention to the existing laws on the subject, and suggest their careful review and amendment. of \$24,816 08 remains unappropriated to meet contin- especially with a view to secure the benefit of the combined experience of scientific and learned men throughout the State with respect to the origin, the causes, the progress, and George W. Mordecai, of Raleigh; S. S. Royster, of the treatment of all malignant or infectious diseases. It may be well to consider whether the time has not arrived when tide swamp, (90 or 100 acres under bank and ditch,) lies the State is called upon to contribute its aid more effectually well and is very rich, being mostly cane brake. A good years at low rates of premium. other, feels the need of the physician, and is interested that premises. A family of young Negroes would be taken in he should be learned and skillful.

To aid in achieving these desirable objects-to advance medical science-and to promote the welfare of the public, the State Medical Society, and the county auxiliary Societies have been formed. The North Carolina Medical Societies ty is now an incorporated Institution, and is nobly accomheld on the first Thursday in July. The fiscal year to plishing its mission. It has been in existence over ten years. and is kept up by the voluntary efforts of its members. This and its county auxiliaries, are based upon principles of 

THE WILSON LEDGER.—We notice that our young Societies thus properly organized. They have reason to suspect those who being qualified for membership, voluntarily refrain from joining, or affect independence of them Those intelligent and appreciative audience, all of whom speak become the sole editor and proprietor of the above pa- who purposely refrain from the work in which these Mediin high terms of the thoughts expressed by Dr. D. and per, having purchased Mr. Tumbro's interest therein.—

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The solution of the thoughts expressed by Dr. D. and the solution of the thoughts expressed by Dr. D. and the solution of the thoughts expressed by Dr. D. and the solution of the thoughts expressed by Dr. D. a cal Societies are engaged, are either behind the age and tation of individual independence. These Medical associanewspaper and will deserve success, and, we feel nearly tions serve to mass together a stock of medical knowledge for the benefit of all the members. The physician who weak, owes it to those under his treatment to seek the aid and counsel of his professional brethren; but if he refuses this sort of association, and disregards a just and established code of rules and regulations for the guidance of physicians, he cannot expect such countenance and support. The physician, on the other hand, who is strong, owes a part of his strength to the profession and the public good. These Societies afford him a suitable channel for imparting his strength for the good of others, and to the weak they are an

appropriate medium of becoming stronger.

A FRIEND TO THE BILL. November 1st, 1859

NEWS ITEMS.

HARD TIMES IN NORTHERN ILLINOIS .- A merchant now traveling through Illinois writes to the New York Tribune, from De Kalb, Oct., 24th, as follows : "There is a tolerable crop of wheat this fall, but the corn crop in Northern Illinois is worse, if possible, than rumor has made it. Money is decidedly a cash article. There are plenty of good, responsible men in the West, who would be glad to mortgage their farms (worth \$10,000 to \$15,000 each) for \$3,000 or \$4,000, at twenty and twenty-four cent per annum, and pay the interest in advance.'

FREE SCHOOLS.-North Carolina appropriates \$180,000 for free school purposes. South Carolina contributes \$74,000

REGULATING THE PRESSURE OF GAS .- A method has been devised of regulating the pressure of gas in its transmission of a regulator in the main pipes through which the gas passes, by which a steady and nearly uniform pressure is maintained at the burners, whatever may be the pressure at the source of supply. This regulator consists of chambers filled with a fiberous material, so that the gas in its passage must pass through or among the fibers.

FROM WASHINGTON .- Washington, Nov. 3 .- A letter has been received here stating that General Trias, for many years Governor of Chihuahua, is shortly expected at El Paso, to consult with Judge Hart, with reference to the construction of a railroad through Chihuahua, under the grant to Messrs. Hart, Oter and others by the Legislature of that Lieut. Mowry is seriously ill at El Paso.

SANTA FE MAILS OVERDUE-APPREHENSIONS FOR THEIR

SAFETY .- St. Louis, Nov. 3 .- Four Santa Fe mails and one from Independence are now overdue, and serious apprehensions are enter ained for their safety. It is reported that nineteen returning Pike's Peaks emigrants have been murdered on the plains by the Indians, since the killing of the

THE KANSAS ELECTION -St. Louis, Nov. 2 .- A special dispatch to the Republican gives the official vote of the recent election in Kansas as follows: Against the constitution...... 5,530 For the homestead law..... 8,758 Against the homestead law...... 4,772 FROM WASHINGTON CITY .- Washington, Nov. 3 .- VIrs.

enator Douglass received extreme unction to-day, and it is thought that she will not survive the night. Mr. Lewis Jones, a young man, clerk in the Land Office, and son of the late George H. Jones of Virginia, committed suicide this morning by blowing out his brains with a pistol. Ex-Governor Lowe, and other distinguished Marylanders, confidently assert that the next Legislature of Maryland will promptly enact a law to ensure a peaceful elec-

THOSE BOOKS,

ADAMS & CO.'S EXPRESS, are here this morning KELLEY'S NEW BOOK STORE. Third volume of Edward Everett's Orations and Speeches. Mr. Everett is too well known as an orator to say anything more respecting his work.

The K. N. Pepper Papers, full of fun. Viola, or Adventures in the far South West. Jay's Family Prayers. Quackenbosse's Course of Composition and Rhetoric.

Poetical Works of Tom Moore, in antique. Poetical .. .. November 4th. ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY. HE NEXT ORDINARY DRAWING OF THE ROYAL

Havana Lottery, conducted by the Spanish Government, ander the supervision of the Captain General of Cuba, will WEDNESDAY, November 9th, 1859. \$360,000.

SORTEO NUMERO 626 ORDINARIO. ........ 153 ..... 20,000 20 Approximations... 8,800 ..... 10,000 Four Approximations to the \$100,000 of \$600 each: 4 of

\$400 to \$50,000; 4 of \$400 to \$30,000; 4 of \$400 to \$20,000; 4 of \$400 to \$10,000. Whole Tickets \$20; Halves \$10; Quarters \$5. Prizes cashed at sight at 5 per cent. discount Bills on all solvent Banks taken at par. A drawing will be forwarded as soon as the result becomes

All orders for Schemes or Tickets to be addressed to DON RODRIGUEZ, care of City Post, Charleston, S. C.'

WOOL HATS.

WOOL HATS.

WOOL HATS.

HEAVIEST AND BEST.

HEAVIEST AND BEST.

7110 MERCHANTS, TO PLANTERS, TO CONTRACTORS,

500 DOZEN WOOL HATS. 500 DOZEN WOOL HATS

MADE TO ORDER,

AT LOW PRICES. AT LOW PRICES. MYERS & MOORE'S Hat and Cap Emporium, 34 Market

November 2d. BUTTER AND CHEESE.

SUPPLIES of above articles just received, both of superior quality. For sale by L. B. HUGGINS & SONS, S. E. Corner Market and 2d sts.

COFFEE AND SUGAR. 5() BAGS RIO COFFEE. Grades. Just received and G. C. & W. J. MUNRO.

SUNDRIES. OK CASKS NEW CROP RICE: 500 bags Rio, Laguayra, and Java Coffee;

35 hhds. New Orleans, Muscovado and Porto Rico 2.000 Seamless Sacks Salt, in splendid order; 2.000 Sewed 500 Sacks Marshall's Fine Salt " 20 Bales Cotton Bagging;

500 Kegs Nails, all sizes; 100 Bbls. Portland Syrup; 6,000 Two Bushel Gunny Bags; 50 Bbls. N. Y. City Mess Pork; 100 " Sugar, various grades; 50 Coils Rope; 50 Coils Rope;
75 Hhds. Molasses. For sale by
HATHAWAY & CO.

50 BAGS RIO COFFEE; to do. Laguayra do; 40 bbls. Sugar-all grades; 2 hhds. do. bright Porto Rico; 50 boxes Colgate's No. 1 and Pale Soap; 15 do. Kingsford's Pearl Starch;

> 75 kegs Nails, all sizes; 75 bags Shot; Powder in kegs and canisters; 25 boxes Adamantine Candles: 25 do. Candy, assorted; 20 bbls. Sugar and Soda Crackers;

5 boxes Hardware and Hollow-ware; Grindstones; Saddlery Boots and Shoes, a general assortment. For sale by ALDERMAN & BETTENCOURT. Oct. 8th

STOKLEY & OLDHAM are constantly manu-facturing the BEST FAMILY FLOUR, at the CAPE FEAR FLOUR MILLS, Wilmington, N. C. For sale at the Mills, and at their Store, No. 5 South Water street: In whole barrels and half barrels; In bags containing one-half:

In bags containing one-fourth: In bags containing one eigth; They keep constantly on hand, at the Mill, and at their store, FRESH GROUND MEAL, HOMMINY, CRACK ED CORN, COW FEED, SHORTS, BRAN, &c., &c. They also keep for sale-CORN at wholesale and retail: OATS at wholesale and retail: PEAS at wholesale and retail : HAY at wholesale and retail; Marshall's FINE SALT in sacks; Liverpool ground ALUM SALT, in sacks;

North Carolina FLOUR on consignment.

FOR SALE. VALUABLE RICE PLANTATION, situated in Brunswick county, six miles below the town of Wilmington, containing SIX HUNDRED ACRES, one half of which is

CALVIN HAYNES; or D. PIGOTT, Wilmington, N. C. Georgetown (S. C.) Pee Dee Times copy 4 weeks and

part payment. Those desirous of purchasing will do well

to inspect the premises. Address me at Whiteville, N. C.

SUGAR\_SUGAR. 9 " " B.

Just arrived and for sale, by

BY TELEGRAPH.

Maryland Elections. BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 5th, 1859.

The Congressmen elected from this State are equally livided between the Democrats and Americans. The Democrats will have 29 majority in the Legisla. ure en joint ballot.

Maryland Eelections. BALTIMORE, Nov. 7th, 1859 The Democrats have a majority of 22 on joint ballot the next Legislature.

Further by the America. WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 5th, 1859 The Great Eastern will probably not leave England Electricians, at Valencia, have been experimenting

War between Spain and Morocco is considered in

with the Atlantic Cable and obtain some favorable re

Italy unchanged.

Details from Zurich, in regard to the treaty, develope no new points.

Liverpool Market.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 22d, 1859. Cotton-Middling Orleans and Mobile has advanced 4d. on all clean descriptions. Stock in port 519,000 bales, of which 372,000 are American.

Flour dull at 22s. 6d. a 27s. Wheat dull and unchanged. Corn quiet. Rice firm Spirits Turpentine dull at 35s. 3d. to 35s. 6d. Rosin dull and all qualities slightly declined. Common 4s. 1d. a 4s. 2d.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTH AMERICAN. IMPORTANT NEWS!

War Declared by Spain against Morocco!!-Rumors of Trouble between England and France.

THE MARKETS.

FARTHER POINT, Nov. 7th, 1859. The steamship North America with Liverpool dates to the 26th ult., arrived off this place yesterday for Quebec. Her news is of a highly interesting nature.

Spain has declared war against Morocco. There are rumors of trouble between England and

There is nothing new relative to the Zurich treaty of

Liverpool Markets. LIVERPOOL, Oct. 26, 1859.

Cotton has an advancing tendency for clear descrip tions. Sales of the past three days reached 26,000 bales; prices unchanged. Flour is steady but the market is generally unchanged.

Wheat has an advancing tendency. Some circulars say it has advanced 1d. Corn is quiet. Rosin steady, there are however buyers only at 4s.1d.

Rice dull. Consols for money and account closed at 95%.

Spirits Turpentine is dull at 35s. 3d.

COFFEE\_COFFEE. 20 BAGS, (various grades) for sale by Nov. 7. T. H. Mc

EVERY AGENT and Pedlar of Sewing Machines through-out the country, agree in their hostility to Singer's

We have sold, in more than one instance, Singer's Machines to parties who have returned other manufacture of We have had verbal and written applications to receive other Machines at any price we might name, as part pay-

ment for Singer's Standard Machines. We have always de We always sell a Machine where parties, looking for the est, determine to buy the best, regardless of price. But the highest compliment—the fact of most significant cance-is this, are every agent and pedlar of every other machine, unite to decry the great standard machines.

Nov. 7th, 1859-54-11-d&w
Agent for I, M. Singer & Co.

## **540.** THE \$40 DOUBLE LOCK STITCH FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.

NOW ON EXHIBITION AT BARRY'S DAGUERREOTYPE GALLERY, MOZART HALL. SOMETHING NEW. COMPLETE WITH THE TABLE.

SEWING WITH IWO THREADS FROM TWO SPOOLS Patented January 4th, 1859. No Complicated Machinery—No Getting out of Order! ESPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR FAMILY AND PLANTATION USE. 1000 STITCHES IN A MINUTE!

These machines are warranted first class, and fully equal to the highest priced machines. OBSERVE :- We invite all to bring any garment, COARSE OF FINE, HEAVY or LIGHT, which we will make up at once, thus establishing the reputation of our Machines—the only low-priced machine as yet offered, sewing with two threads,

**GUARANTEED NO HUMBUG!** 

These machines will Gather, Hem, Stitch or Fell in the most beautiful and substantial manner. Our new and improved hemmer will turn a hem of any width, stitching at the same time without any previous basting. We warrant these Machines to be just what we here represent, and we guarantee to refund the money to any per son who, after learning their use, is not satisfied with his bar

Testimonials can be seen at the rooms, and references Proprietors of the Patent for Middle and Eastern North Carolina, to whom apply for County Agencies.

June 20th, 1859.—244.443-lawly WILMINGTON, N. C., 11th July, 1859.

Messrs. E. T. BARRY & Co.—Gentlemen :— THE SEWING MACHIN of Scovil & Goodell's pattern, which I purchased from you some time since, sews with great rapidity and neatness. Its great recommendations are its simplicity of construction and its adaptation to family use. The negroes and children about the house soon acquire a knowledge of its use, and sew apparently as well as the most experienced. I have no hesitancy in recommend-

ing it as a useful invention. Respectfully your ob't. serv't.,
July 15.—46-tf M. LONDON.

HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMP'Y. HARTFORD, CONN. 

Capital Paid in,..... 500,000 Surplus,..... 300,000 ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1859. Cash in hand of Agents and in transit,..... 54,827 09 Real Estate unencumbered, (cash value,)...... 15,000 00 2,404 Shares Bank Stock in Hartford, ..... 230,413 00 100 Shares Bank of the State of Missouri,..... 10,000 00 State and City Bonds, 6 per cents, ...... 74,245 00 
 Rail Road Stocks,...
 16,250 00

 United States' Treasury Notes,...
 14,035 00

e03,769 8 DIRECTORS. CHARLES BOSWELL, JOY ALLYN, H. HUNTINGTON, JOHN P. BRACK, HENRY KENEY. CHARLES J. RUSS. CALVIN DAY, JAMES GOODWIN, H. HUNTINGTON, President. Timo. C. Allyn, Secretary. C. C. LYMAN, Assistant Secretary.

WM. N. Bowers, Actuary.

This old and reliable Company, established for nearly
FIFTY YEARS, continues to Insure against Loss or Damage

by Fire on Dwellings, Furniture, Warehouses, Stores, Marchandise, Mills, Manufactories, and most other kinds of property, on its usual satisfactory terms. Particular attention given to insuring Farm Property, consisting of Dwellings, Barns and Out-Buildings connected, and Furniture, Live Stock, Hay, Grain, Farming Utensils, &c., &c., contained in the same, for a term of three or five

Applications for Insurance may be made to the undersigned, the duly authorised Agent for Wilmington and vicinity. Losses equitably adjusted at this Agency, and paid imme dia tely, upon satisfactory proofs, in funds current in the cities of New York or Boston, as the assured may prefer.

H. R. SAVAGE, Agent. Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 19, 1859,-141-26-1y\* TO THE COUNTRY PEOPLE. PERSONS FROM THE COUNTRY VISITING WILMING-ton, are requested to examine our GOODS, before par-

chasing their supplies elsewhere. We keep an assorted stock of goods—such as is kept in no one store in town embracing articles that are useful to Farmers and others. Our goods are equal to any sold anywhere, and at lower prices. Please give our stock an examination. L. B. HUGGINS & SONS.

S. E. Corner Market and 2d street. T. H. McKOY & CO.